AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

Please amend claims 10, 17 and 18, and add new claim 27-32. The changes in these claims from their immediate prior version are shown with ~~strikethrough~~ or [[double brackets]] for deleted matter and underlines for added matter. A complete listing of the claims with proper claim identifiers follows.

Listing of Claims:

1.   (Previously presented) The method of claim 10 wherein the windings provide multiple conductors that create a plurality of magnetic fields when electrical current is conducted through the conductors and said monolithic body of phase change material substantially encapsulating the conductors and the core holds said core in a toroidal shape.

2.   (Previously presented) The method of claim 10 wherein the packing density of the wire is between about 60 percent and about 80 percent.

3.   (Previously presented) The method of claim 10 wherein the stator core perform is made from metal laminations and the grain structure of the metal in each lamination is oriented in the same general direction.

4.   (Previously presented) The method of claim 3 wherein the phase change material has a coefficient of linear thermal expansion that is similar to the coefficient of linear thermal expansion for the metal laminations.

5.   (Previously presented) The method of claim 10 wherein the phase change material has a coefficient of linear thermal expansion of less than $2x10^{-5}$ in/in°F throughout the range of 0-250°F.

6.   (Previously presented) The method of claim 10 wherein the phase change material has a coefficient of linear thermal expansion of less than $1.5x10^{-5}$ in/in°F throughout the range of 0-250°F.

7.   (Previously presented) The method of claim 10 wherein the phase change material has a coefficient of linear thermal expansion of between about 0.8×10^{-5} in/in°F and about 1.2×10^{-5} in/in°F throughout the range of 0-250°F.

8.   (Previously presented) The method of claim 10 wherein the phase change material has a thermal conductivity of at least 0.7 watts/meter°K at 23°C.

9.   (Previously presented) The method of claim 10 wherein the phase change material comprises polyphenyl sulfide.

10.   (Currently amended) A method of making a stator assembly for a motor comprising:

a)   providing a linear stator core preform, wherein said core preform has a first end surface and a second end surface and poles extending along one side thereof;

b)   winding wire around said poles to form windings;

c)   forming a toroidal core by bringing the first end surface and the second end surface into contact with each other; and

d)   substantially encapsulating said toroidal core and windings with a monolithic body of phase change material to form said stator assembly, the monolithic body of phase change material being the sole structure functioning to secure the core preform in the shape of the toroidal core.

11.   (Original) The method of claim 10 wherein said toroidal core is formed by rolling said core preform and clamping said core preform into an injection mold cavity to bring the first end surface and the second end surface into contact with each other.

12.   (Original) The method of claim 11 wherein said rolling is performed by a roll forming machine that forms the toroidal core.

13.   (Original) The method of claim 10 wherein said phase change material is selected from the group consisting of thermoplastics and thermosetting materials.

14.   (Original) The method of claim 10 wherein said step of substantially encapsulating the core and wire windings is performed by injection molding said phase change material around said toroidal core.

15.   (Original) The method of claim 14 wherein said phase change material is injected into a mold at a temperature in the range of about 200°F to about 700°F.

16.   (Original) The method of claim 14 wherein said phase change material is injected into a mold at a temperature in the range of about 550°F to about 650°F.

17.   (Currently amended) A method of making a motor comprising:

    a)   providing a linear core preform having two end surfaces and a plurality of poles extending from one side;

    b)   winding wire around said poles;

    c)   forming a toroidal core by bringing the two end surfaces of the core preform adjacent to each other;

    d)   clamping said toroidal core in an injection mold cavity, the mold holding the core preform in [[to hold]] the toroidal shape and bringing the two end surfaces into contact with each other;

    e)   injection molding phase change material around said toroidal core to substantially encapsulate said toroidal core with a monolithic body of phase change material to form a stator assembly, the monolithic body of phase change material structurally functioning to secure the core preform in the toroidal shape after the stator assembly is released from the mold; and

    f)   constructing the stator assembly into a motor.

18.   (Currently amended) The method of claim 17 wherein said toroidal core is formed by rolling said core preform and clamping said core preform into an injection mold cavity [[to bring the two end surfaces into contact with each other]].

- 5 -

19. (Original) The method of claim 18 wherein said rolling is performed by a roll forming machine to form the toroidal core.

20. - 25. (Cancelled.)

26. (Previously presented) The method of claim 17 wherein the wire wound around said poles provides multiple conductors that create a plurality of magnetic fields when electrical current is conducted through the conductors.

27. (New) A method of making a stator assembly for a motor comprising:

a) providing a linear stator core preform, wherein said core preform has a first end surface and a second end surface and poles extending along one side thereof;

b) winding wire around said poles to form windings;

c) forming a toroidal core by bringing the first end surface and the second end surface into contact with each other; and

d) substantially encapsulating said toroidal core and windings with a monolithic body of phase change material to form said stator assembly, the monolithic body of phase change material having a tensile strength of at least about 7,600 psi when tested under ASTM test method D638 and holding the core preform in a toroidal shape.

28. (New) The method of claim 27 wherein the phase change material has a coefficient of linear thermal expansion of less than 2×10^{-5} in/in$^\circ$F throughout the range of 0-250°F.

29. (New) The method of claim 27 wherein the phase change material has a coefficient of linear thermal expansion of between about 0.8×10^{-5} in/in$^\circ$F and about 1.2×10^{-5} in/in$^\circ$F throughout the range of 0-250°F.

30. (New) The method of claim 27 wherein the phase change material has a thermal conductivity of at least 0.7 watts/meter$^\circ$K at 23°C.

31.   (New) The method of claim 17 wherein the phase change material has a coefficient of linear thermal expansion of between about 0.8×10^{-5} in/in°F and about 1.2×10^{-5} in/in°F throughout the range of 0-250°F.

32.   (New) The method of claim 17 wherein the phase change material has a thermal conductivity of at least 0.7 watts/meter°K at 23°C.